THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 34. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861. VOL. II.

THE MOUNTAINEER
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—North-West Room of COUNCIL HOUSE, in the Basement Story.

JAMES FERGUSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: $4 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

[Nine lines, or less, constitute One Square.]

One Square, each insertion	$1 00
Every additional Square	50
One Square for three months	10 00
Every additional Square	5 00

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Original Poetry.

REGRET.

Tisna's not a child that lisps the name of mother
But that sweet sound runs thrilling through my brain,
And brings the mem'ry of past years together
Of her I loved, and ne'er may meet again;
In fancied vision oft I see her smile,
And hear the voice, which once glad'nd my soul and heart;
Sweet words of hope, that ling'ring still the while
Whispering we'll meet though severed far apart,
The time, and distance mars the tractless space,
And leaves me far, far from thy fond embrace.

Yet, Mother, there is one, in whom I trust,
Has left his all to find such souls as thee,
And if our love's reciprocal, it must
Respond to that pure love begot in me.
He's kind, dear mother, faithful, just, and true,
Sent with the message, hear'n to Joseph gave,
Hear and receive my husband sent to you
And all who wish celestial bliss to have,
And be made heirs of endless joys to come,
With bliss eternal in our father's home.

O! Mother dear! could I but fly to thee
For one brief hour, to lean upon thy breast,
And hear thee whisper, "truth has made me free,
And thou art mine, more lovely, long lost child,
Though, runaway! again I have thee caught."
Oh! could I hear such heav'nly accents mild,
And know to thee salvation has been brought:
This world were nothing, for the priceless prize
To have my mother, for its sacrifice.

Yet, all this world seems but a dreamy vision
Where I am doomed to hope in solitude,
While fears paint at me in their mock derision
And oft upbraid me with ingratitude.
A parent slighted, left, ah! who can tell
The bitter pang, one false step leaves behind,
E'en though to gather with the saints to dwell
Apart, without approval, seems unkind!
'Tis right, though fraught with sad regret and pain,
O, Mother, will I o'er see thee again!
E'er, did I say! ah! that will surely be,
There's yet a long eternity to come,
And there, perchance, I may then meet with thee,
When we shall gain our everlasting home;
Where friends long parted will their friends restore
To their possessions in a brighter world,
There grief, and parting will be known no more,
When sin and folly 's to oblivion hurl'd,
O, Mother! mother! then you'll hear my voice,
And bless your long-lost daughter, and rejoice.

MAGGY.

Selections.

A STRANGE TALE OF LUNACY.

Recently a young man, originally from the country, became engaged to marry a lady equal to him in rank and fortune. She was a Parisian. He occupies a lucrative place in one of the railway company's offices here. His father lives on the family estate, which is situated in one of the mountain gorges near the Franco-Spanish frontier, and separated almost completely from the world. He had passed for a widower above twenty years. The young man paid a visit to the old family seat, where, indeed, he was accustomed to spend his summer vacations, to collect the immortable documents the French law requires the officer who performs the marriages to have in his hands before he stamps the civil contract made before him, with its Mede and Persian character.

He asked his father for his mother's burial certificate. The father was extremely embarrassed by this appeal; but no haste could be published until the burial certificate had been lodged at the mayor's office, where the marriage was to be contracted. The father at last broke through silence.

"My dear boy, I have for a great many years concealed a secret from you, because its possession would prove a painful [illegible] and weaken the honor of [illegible] in its maintenance, [illegible] years have hitherto rendered [illegible] of preserving it. Your [illegible] is humble. Count [illegible] on this."

The young man was troubled [illegible] you may [illegible] on the [illegible] you pay yourself.

chatean, and they went to the top of it. The chamber on the last floor was the lunatic's cell. He opened the door, the son entered it, and kneeling at the poor woman's feet, sobbed "Mother! Mother!" in a most heartrending manner.

These touching appeals, which would have moved stone idols almost, made no impression on the poor lunatic. Her stare continued as vacant and her lips as speechless as ever.

The son, his soul sick at the sad spectacle, there gently upbraided his father for denying him the melancholy solace of sharing the attentions he, the father, had bestowed on his wreck for so many years. The father repeated the excuses he had given of his son's youth and the importance of the secret to the family happiness.

It became necessary to avow this misfortune to the bride's family, and they naturally desired to see for themselves, as the story that the wife was dead and the story that she was crazy seemed something awkward, which needed explanation. Several members of the family went down to the distant chateau, and the poor lunatic was introduced. As soon as she saw herself surrounded by witnesses, she said, in a calm tone:

"I am not mad. My husband becoming the prey of a most unreasoning jealousy, and I, being helpless and alone in this secluded mansion, to escape his continual scenes of violence, and to avoid the fear I was continually under of being assassinated by him, (he threatened more than once to kill me,) I say, I feigned madness, in the hope of enjoying something like quiet. I preferred languishing in prison all my life to being hourly harrassed by these dreadful scenes of jealousy."

You may imagine the effect of this declaration. The persons assembled thought at first this accusation was but an additional evidence of the distracted state of her mind, for madness often borrows reason's mask, and wears it so well as to deceive even the most practised physicians of the mind. The Faculty were appealed to. Before they could decide, her husband who had been in a state of agitation ever since his wife charged him with her sequestration, became *raving mad*.

His papers were inspected, and it appeared that he had been crazy—a monomaniac—his frenzy arising from jealousy.

He was carried to a mad-house, and his wife signed the marriage contract of her son!—*French Correspondent.*

A PASSING INCIDENT.

As a man of generous heart, from the country, was guiding, a few days since, his load of hay to the market, he saw following him and gathering the wisps of hay which fell from the load, a poor woman and two boys, the latter of, perhaps, seven and nine years. Our attention was especially drawn to them, by observing that the man frequently took pains to throw whole handfuls of hay down the side of the road, in order, as apparent, to convey, in as quiet a manner as possible, sentiments of comfort to the hearts of the suffering poor.

As our walk lay in the direction of the market, we determined to witness the conclusion of this exhibition of sympathy and generosity. By-and-by the gleaning became so abundant, that the poor woman could refrain from her expressions of gratitude no longer, and, bursting into tears, she beckoned the man to stop, and then, in a manner that indicated both intelligence and a delicate sense of her wretched condition, besought him to permit her a single word of thankfulness for his kindness.

"Madam," said the man, "I, too, have been in the vale of poverty, and seen the time when a lock of hay would have been considered a treasure. A friend, by an act of kindness of less value of itself than the one I have done to you, saved me from despair and made me hopeful for better days. Years have passed now, and kind Providence has blessed me with a good farm and a happy home. For years, as I waked each morning, I have seemed to hear a sweet voice whispering, 'this day *remember the poor.*"

As he said this, he raised the fork and threw into the woman's arms as great a quantity as she and the lads could carry, and then drove onward, with a countenance expressive of the truth, "It is better to give than receive." We turned from the scene to read again, and with greater profit then ever, the story of Ruth gleaning in the fields of the generous Boaz, and of the kindness of the reapers to the destitute and unsuccessful gleaner.

A NEW WAY OF SQUARING ACCOUNTS.

A son of the Emerald Isle having made up his mind to enter into the connubial state, called upon a session clerk in the City of Glasgow to have the banns proclaimed, when the following conversational inquiry took place:

"How much do you charge," inquired Pat, "for letting the world know that I am after having Judy McFinherty as the other part of myself?"

"Twenty-one shillings for having it done in one day; fifteen for two days; and seven and sixpence for three," responded the register.

"Jappers!" replied Pat, in astonishment, "and does it always get the cheaper the more you make it known?"

"Yes, sir," was the response.

"Well, well," said Pat, feasting at the discovery of a cheap proclamation, "if that be the way, you may just cry on the

SPOIL IS THEIR GOD.

The Knoxville *Whig*, of April 13th, gives the following not very flattering pen and ink sketch of candidates for office under President Lincoln:—

We have now had "a Government" six weeks—a government attaining to power, upon the heels of one retiring as corrupt, as unpatriotic, and as infamous as the Devil ever attempted to originate for the ruin of man, or the damnation of souls. We have a government attaining the power under circumstances demanding the promptest exercise of the most disinterested patriotism, and the highest order of statesmanship.

The whole country, those for and against the new Administration, have looked with the liveliest interest to what would be done, and what has been accomplished? Nothing, nothing, save the distribution of spoils to a third-rate class of men, hungry wolves, freedom shriekers, and unmitigated blackguards, who followed Mr. Lincoln on his foolish tour to Washington, and heard him proclaim at every depot and cake-stand on his route, that "nobody is hurt, there is nothing wrong."

This march of Mr. Lincoln, and the accompanying swarm of low-flung negro-worshipping office-seekers, brings to mind the Northern hive that followed Atilla down to the sack and robbery of Rome, crying out, as they advanced, "there is nothing wrong, there is no one hurt."

The spoils first, the country last, is the maxim of the swarm of partizans who elected Lincoln, and who now besiege him at Washington.

Plunder is the leading idea at the White House, and the character of the political mendicants who swarm around that fallen temple, is that of a low-flung set of scavengers, seeking bread and meat in the name of nigger's rights!

Seriously, we doubt, whether the state of the country has engaged one hour of the serious thought of the President and his Cabinet, in the six weeks they have been in power.

We shall not be at all surprised if the *Barngate* pirates, who escaped into the swamps of the Southern Confederacy, at the breaking up of the den of thieves under Buchanan, turn out to have been honest men, compared with the negro-worshippers under Lincoln.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

says: It is too late now to talk of conciliation. The government must first be maintained, rebellion crushed and traitors punished, or we may as well abandon all idea of government, and give up the country to perpetual anarchy and misrule.

The Providence *Journal* (Rep.) says: There can be no doubt that Jeff. Davis will proceed with the utmost energy possible for him. He is a keen, clear-headed, determined man, and he has not given the order to begin war before he has made every arrangement that he could. He will doubtless order an attack on Pickens, and will strain every nerve to gain possession of Washington. The time for forbearance is over. We must lend our whole energies to the work before us. No sacrifice can be counted too great. We must waste no time. We have to do with an audacious foe, who has been permitted to make all his preparations at his leisure.

The Providence *Post* (Dem.) says: Twenty millions of freemen should be allowed to preserve the integrity of their soil, and vindicate the honor of their government, even if South Carolina, that hotbed of rebellion, has to be wiped from the face of the earth.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* (Union) indulges in very gloomy apprehensions of the future, and adds: We feel assured that we cannot err while advising our countrymen to repress excitement, and labor for the restoration of peace, ere burning towns, sacked cities, desolated fields, the heavy tread of armed legions, the terrible shock, the wail of the widow and orphan, bleaching, unburied bones and smouldering ruins everywhere, tell of the progress of this infernal war.

The Baltimore *Exchange* (Secession) says: If the administration has faith in the policy, and confidence in the justice of a war of subjugation, let it no longer affect to hide its hand. Let it give us the truth for once, so that the American people—the people of the North and the people of the border states—may understand it, and act accordingly. If the expedition is to be missionary as well as murderous, if it is to extirpate the sin of slavery as well as the sin of resisting the collection of the revenues; if it is not only to subjugate the whites, but to liberate the blacks, in Heaven's name let us know it, and let "friends of the Union" help to speed the blessing!

The Richmond *Whig* (Union) thus alludes to the President's proclamation: we received a telegram with President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for 75,000 men to invade the southern states. We have no time or space for comment. The only fitting reply from Virginia is a levy en masse of every man able to bear arms, to fight to the death for our altars and firesides.

Another article in the same paper contains the following: Virginia is still a member of the Northern Union—her people are still paying tribute to the Federal Treasury—her citizens are liable to be put upon and her money to be expended in prosecuting this fiendish war against our friends and kindred. How long can the commonwealth consent to play a part, as unworthy of her former, as destructive of her interests, as shocking to her feelings? The convention,

DESIRABLE INFORMATION.

In these warlike times the following from the *Scientific American* will be read with interest:

The Columbiad or Paixhan (pronounced payzan) is a large gun, designed principally for firing shells—it being far more accurate than the ordinary short mortar.

A mortar is a very short cannon, with a large bore, some of them thirteen inches in diameter, for firing shells. Those in use in our army are set at an angle of 45 degrees, and the range of shell is varied by altering the charge of powder. The shell is caused to explode at just about the time that it strikes, by means of a fuse, the length of which is adjusted to the time of flight to be occupied by the ball, which, of course, corresponds with the range.

The accuracy with which the time of the burning of a fuse can be adjusted by varying its length, is surprising, good artillerists generally succeeding in having their shells explode almost at the exact instant of striking.

In loading a mortar, the shell is carefully placed with the fuse directly forward, and when the piece is discharged, the shell is so completely enveloped with flame that the fuse is nearly always fired

being of a sufficient length for the longest range, to be cut down shorter for shorter ranges, as required.

A Dahlgren gun is an ordinary cannon, except that it is made very thick at the breech for some three or four feet, when it tapers down sharply to less than the usual size. This form was adopted in consequence of the experiments of Captain Dahlgren, of the U. S. Navy, having shown that when a gun bursts it usually gives way at the breech. The Niagara is armed with these guns, and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard there are sixty, weighing about 9,000 pounds each, and six of 12,000 pounds weight each, the former of which are capable of carrying nine inch, and the latter a ten inch shell a distance of two or three miles; and there is one gun of this pattern which weighs 15,916 pounds, and is warranted to send an eleven inch shell four miles.

A casemate is a stone roof to a fort, made sufficiently thick to resist the force of cannon balls; and a casemate gun is one which is placed under a casemate.

A barbette is one which is placed on the top of the fortification.

An embrasure is the hole or opening through which guns are fired from fortifications.

Loop-holes are openings in walls to fire musketry through.

The cost of Dahlgren's great nine inch iron guns is 7½ cents per pound. As they weigh 9,000 pounds each, the cost of a gun is $645.

The eight inch columbiads weigh 8,500 pounds; the ten inch, 16,000 pounds each; both are sold at 6½ cents a pound.

Forty-two pounders weigh 8,000 pounds; thirty-two pounders, 3,300 to 5,600 pounds each.

The twelve-pounders are sold at 5 cents, the others at six cents a pound.

Seacoast howitzers of eight and ten inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds each, and are sold at 6½ cents a pound.

Siege howitzers of eight inch bore are much lighter, weighing 3,500 to 3,000 pounds, and are sold at the same rate as those above mentioned.

Brass guns are much lighter, the army pattern twelve pounders weighing only 1,300 pounds; they are, however, sold at 46 cents a pound.

The Dahlgren brass guns are still proportionately higher priced; the patent mountain twelve pound howitzers, weighing 220 lbs., are sold at 75 cents a pound.

Shot sell according to weight, at from 4 to 6 cents a pound; shot at 3½ to 4 cents.

PRIVATEERING IN THE SOUTH.

Montgomery, April 17th.

Proclamation by the President of the Confederate States of America:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has, by proclamation, announced his intention of invading the Confederacy with an armed force, for the purpose of conquering its fortresses and thereby subverting the independence and sovereignty which the people of the Confederate States, by the voice of their several States, have declared and are now exercising, and are resolved to maintain by all the means which the laws of nations and usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal. Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid this government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of the Confederate States; and I do further notify all persons applying for letters of marque to make a statement, in writing, giving the name and suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel, name of the place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of crew, and to sign each statement, and deliver the same to the secretary of state or collector of the port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the secretary of state, and I do further notify all applicants aforesaid, before any commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel or the owner or the owners thereof, and the commander for the time being, they will be required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with the condition that the owners, officers, and crew who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel shall observe the laws of these Confederate States, and the instructions given them for the regulation of their conduct, that shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States: and I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealous in the discharge of the duties incident thereto; and I do, moreover, exhort the good people of the Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of free government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and those now threatened in an aggravated form by those whose enmity is more implacable, because unprovoked, they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting, invigorating

der the blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be attached, this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Jefferson Davis.

Robert Toombs, Secretary of State.

The above proclamation by the President of the Confederate States, is creating much editorial chat in the Northern States; and is said "to arouse the indignation of all classes." But the N. Y. *World* of the 19th, attempts to throw oil on the troubled waters by stating: "It happens that we have a navy sufficient to blockade their ports and prevent both ingress and egress. If a United States merchant vessel is seized and attempted to be carried into Charleston or New Orleans, two or three men-of-war at the mouth of the Mississippi, or the entrance of Charleston harbor, would prevent their entrance, and very likely insure their capture. If captured, every pirate of them would be quite certain to get his neck stretched.

"Vigorous offensive operations are our first necessity. The Administration does not seem to realize—to dare to realize—that we are in a state of war, that the Confederacy must be conquered by force of arms and by all the machinery and strategy of war. * * * *

"The Gulf of Mexico should be blockaded at once to put an end to the privateering game of Jeff. Davis, and every Atlantic port of the seceded states, Charleston, Savannah, and the rest, should be hermetically sealed.

"The Mississippi and Ohio should be blockaded at Cairo, and a large force concentrated there as soon as possible and on every thoroughfare leading to the South a force be stationed to prevent the transmission of money, provisions or supplies. * * * * *

"What we want of our government is, boldness, secrecy, and lightning-like dispatch. Let us have no more tampering. With the traitors let there be but a word and a blow, and let the blow come first. The time for words is past. We now want action. Hesitation is cowardice. Delay is treason."

ETHAN SPIKES' PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

Brain Storer, the regular successor to Major Downing, has issued his plan of compromise, which he proposes to send to Washington by the hands of George Lunt, of the Boston Courier. The essential items of the plan are:

"The removal of the Missouri line so far north as the 43d parallel, [illegible] south of said line as it now exists [illegible] declaration by the people, [illegible] and every other [illegible] and every [illegible] south of [illegible] and the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

DISUNION.

Through the medium of a friend we are favored with clippings, received by pony on Thursday morning, from the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, of the 16th, and the Sacramento *Daily Union*, of the 15th.

We give all the clippings below that we thought would interest our readers. California is not far behind the times. The star-spangled banner still waves in triumph there. Nor is Oregon more likely to bow her knees at the secession shrine of Jeff. Davis.

One thing is particularly observable in America. There is so much talk and so much bluster, so much parade, so many presentations of flags by ladies, so many fearfully eloquent philippics without any fearful results, that no looker-on could come to any reasonably just conclusions as to the outcome.

We take no part on either side. We are an American by adoption, yet little accustomed in our own native land to bluster before blows. There are faults on both sides. It would be hard to say that all the extreme vindictive abolitionists at the North, and the leaders of the present insurrectionary movements in the South should be penitentiaried or ignominiously executed. Yet, who would question the justice of the act?

Why do they not set to work? They are dealing unfairly on both sides with the time allotted to them on earth. President Lincoln may make the lame apology that he hates to shed blood. Can he not see the precipice at the edge of which our most glorious government is tottering? The choice by election of the nation, as its President and the guardian of its rights and liberties, he is braved in his very capital by men who can be considered only as traitors to their fathers and their country. If he has influence such as ought to belong to the Chief-Magistrate of the best and once brightest of all the Republics the world was ever honored with; why does he not do dignity to his position, and purify his country? If the Southerners are the brave men we have heard they were (and which we do not presume to question) why do they not pitch in? They have threatened the capital. Jeff. Davis, it is said, has ordered a dinner in the White-House to his own honor. Why is the capital not at once invaded; and why are the cooks not immediately ordered to prepare dinner?

Humbug is not a very harsh word; hence, in charity, we apply it to all the movements in the present troublesome times in the land. Who ever heard of an engagement such as that reported of the attack on Sumter? The best guns known in warfare, and the brag artillerists employed, and yet but one man mortally wounded during some forty-eight hours tremendous fighting!! Tell it not in Europe! Publish it not in the highways of your colonies! lest the daughters of princes rejoice; lest the lovers of monarchies be glad!!!

As to the final fate of the South there can be but little doubt. They may brag and bully awhile; but let them beware lest the big hoes that threw up the lively earth and dug up the weeds from around their corn, their cotton, and their sugar-cane in peace-time, are dug deep into the unoffending heads whom the brave bragging warriors have left at home. If as yet, no apprehensions have been entertained, let them look at the national census.

Gen. Lane in Oregon. The Portland *Oregonian* of May 8th says: We learn that General Lane, by a forced march, was able to reach Dalles on the 3d inst., and camped until next morning. Upon his arrival there the citizens fired a salute of thirty-four guns for the Union. The General appeared during the firing; but soon ascertained that the compliment was *over the left*, as no notice was taken of his appearance—only a young man came running out of the Post Office (it is supposed) crying, "Crack ahead, boys! Here's plenty of Free—Jo Lanes for wadding!" We learn also that an effigy was found suspended near his camp the next morning bearing the inscription, "Jo Lane the traitor!" That certainly was not in good taste, neither was it polite in the Dalles people, but it was tolerably expressive.

[As to "good taste," it is a subject too nonsensically ridiculous to even mouth abroad. If we were not good citizens we could but say that good taste is the preservation of our Union, is the honor of our country, native or adopted, and the triumph of our flag. Our God! that flag that waved so triumphantly when lecherous tyranny sought to make good honest men bow shamefully their heads; and now floats, by virtue of their blood, triumphantly, the model of nations and banner of the patriots of all countries. Shall it be dishonored? Never, no, never! Let the South attempt secession. They shall bend; they must bend; and should it require a Julius Cæsar *he shall be found*, who will make them kiss the earth, and tell the world that good and honest government can be made and presided over; nor yet will he seek a crown.

The First Regiment.—Energetic measures are being adopted in San Francisco to raise and equip the first regiment of volunteers for the war. It is the design of those who are active in the matter to raise companies in different portions of the State, and as soon as possible proceed to the Atlantic States, without waiting for a demand from the President. We give below a letter from Francis J. Lippitt, dated San Francisco, May 13th. The person to whom it is addressed will not accept the invitation contained therein. The author of the letter enjoys a high reputation as a military officer. It is altogether probable that Sacramento will be represented in the regiment referred to: "Dear Sir: I am raising a regiment of volunteers for the United States service in the present civil war. We are the "First Regiment California Volunteers," and enlist to serve three years, unless sooner discharged. Our recruiting station is at the California Guards' Armory, Sacramento street, near Leidesdorff. Attached to the regiment (which will consist of eight companies) there will be a light artillery battery of one hundred men, and a flank company of rifles (real sharp-shooters only taken). James N. Olney will be Lieutenant Colonel, and James F. Curtis, Major—both experienced and efficient officers. Colonel Catlin, formerly Colonel of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York, offers to come in and serve in any capacity. We only commenced this morning. The appearances are that we shall soon have a regiment of splendid material. I would like so much to take you along with us in command of a company. If you will go, let me know at once, and I will send you a roll. Will you oblige me by communicating these particulars to the editor of the *Union*. They might interest its readers. As the *Union* is circulated all over the State, you would thereby expedite the filling up of the regiment. The first company that obtains the minimum number of fifty-four names, will proceed at once to the election of its officers, under the State law, and will be entitled 'Company A;' the second, 'Company B,' and so on. The company officers will take rank, of course, according to the date of their election. Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Third Artillery, U. S. A., has applied for the Acting Adjutantcy, and will receive it to-morrow, as soon as we can get General Sumner's order to enable him to do so, which we expect to do to-morrow. He himself will drill all the men. The drills commence to-morrow."

JORDAN DAM.

We are pleased to learn that the proprietors of the Jordan dam have prosecuted this laudable undertaking this spring with an energy and promptitude which has successfully surmounted every obstacle; insomuch that the dam will be so far completed in a few days, that the water can be made available whenever the necessary canals or water acquias have been made.

From water levels taken this week, it has been ascertained, that the water can be used readily on a much larger extent of country than was anticipated; and as it is well known that there is a rich and valuable tract of country in the vicinity, and west of, the late survey made by Mr. Box and others, this opens a field for the enterprize and industry of those who wish a farm near this city.

From those associated in the construction of the dam, we learn that it has been put in with care, and with a view to permanent service, and is pronounced a substantial piece of workmanship.

The principal proprietors held a meeting on Thursday evening at Father Pulsipher's, in the 16th Ward of this city, at which, Thomas Box Esqr. was called to the chair. Mr. John Pulsipher was appointed water-master, and authorized to construct a canal for the conveyance of the water from the dam to the Box survey, and all those wishing an interest in that canal were requested to meet at the dam on next Monday morning with necessary implements to help to make the canal and thus secure water for their claims; and an opportunity is also offered to those who may wish to survey land in that vicinity to take an interest by investing labor in this canal.

We are the more pleased in giving the foregoing information, as it is certain that portions of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and nineteenth wards of the city can be furnished from the Jordan, and thus save for the benefit of the other wards, much of the water that they have been compelled to use.

Much credit is due to Mr. Box for his energy in this good undertaking. He has not only expended much time and labor; but a great amount of means in the prosecution of the work. Let us not fail to come to his help.

Homeward Bound.—Hon. John C. James, late delegate from Carson County to our Territorial Legislature, left on Thursday for his home in the west. He was accompanied a portion of the way by a number of his friends, consisting of Government officials and fellow-legislators, citizens of Utah.

Mr. James, in the discharge of his legislative duties, did himself and his constituents much credit. And since the adjournment of the session has deported himself well as a good lawyer and a gentleman.

We understand his friends in Nevada intend him as a candidate for Congress. They might travel far and fare worse.

Seasonable.—We return to Dr. Dorrows our heartfelt thanks for some fine bunches of the best asparagus we have seen this season. All hands enjoyed the treat. The doctor has placed a good example for our home gardeners, no where surpassed.

Eastern News.

A full brigade of Irishmen, 2,000 strong, is being organized in Boston.

Father Quinn, a Roman Catholic priest in Providence, R. I., has enlisted in Gov. Sprague's regiment.

John Bell for the South.—The Nashville, Tenn., papers of the 23d, contain a speech of Hon. John Bell, advocating a strong military league between all the Southern States against the common invading foe.

Census.—The late census returns show that the free population of the Confederate States amounts to 2,656,481 souls, including men, women, and children. In order to raise the proposed loan of $15,000,000, a tax of 5.64 *per capita* must be levied on each individual.

The Territories.—There remains now not one foot of unorganized territory in the Republic. The organization during the last session of Congress of the three new Territories, to wit: Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah, has wiped out all the unorganized territory.

Evasive.—The Boston *Transcript* publishes a letter from a lady in New York, which gives an account of a conversation with Major Anderson. The correspondent says, that in reply to an inquiry as to what he would do if Kentucky seceded, the gallant major said: "But Kentucky will never go out of the Union."

Nearly Caught.—The schooner Lucas, bound for Philadelphia, while sailing in Chesapeake Bay, was fired into on the 24th ult., by two schooners, which showed no colors. The captain of the Lucas ran up the stars and stripes, and the pirates continuing the fire, he crowded his sail, and they chased him, but he outsailed them. His sails were completely riddled, and several shots took effect in the hull. He and his men only saved their lives by dodging behind the bulwarks.

Agricultural Matters in Iowa.—Letters from Iowa speak despairingly of the prospect of the wheat crop. The unfavorable condition of the weather has prevented the farmers from sowing as much as usual. Stock raising is carried on extensively and with good success. Of the currency, a correspondent writes: It is an awful condition. Nearly every man in the country has some of the depreciated paper, and the losses to our farmers and mechanics must be immense.

Clerical Patriotism.—Rev. Dr. Westbrook, of Philadelphia, we learn, has declined the unanimous call of the State Street Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., for the purpose of taking part in the great patriotic struggle for the maintenance of our national government. Dr. Westbrook is widely known as one of the most eloquent and popular preachers in the Presbyterian Church. If his services are not accepted as chaplain he will enlist as a private soldier, and exert the best possible influence among the young men.

A Savage Denunciation.—Mr. Ogilvie Byron Young, formerly a Secessionist, has parted company with them, and in a letter to a lady of Louisville gives one of his late companions a parting shot:

"If there is rolled up in the caliginous sheets of hell a more exquisite piece of cold-blooded, black-hearted treason than Jefferson Davis, the devil himself would abdicate his throne, and fiends would run howling from the infernal shades to escape the presence of a monster of depravity too hideous even for the damned to look upon. A monster who, living, every patriot breast should abhor, and who, when his career of mischief is ended, should go down the tide of time with Arnold and Burr, to infamy everlasting. For him there is no redemption—there is no intermediate purgatory—nothing less than damnation awaits him here and hereafter."

THREATENED INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH.

The Memphis *Avalanche* perceives signs of trouble from the negroes in that city. Speaking especially of the free blacks, it says:

We have been induced at different times to refer to this class of residents in our city. We have done so when there was not that necessity for it which now exists. No man apprehends any danger from his slaves on a cotton plantation, but the relations of master and slave are very different in a city. Here we have household slaves, many of them mere hirelings. They are generally the most intelligent of the African race, and, as a matter of course, have just such ideas of the condition of things in this country as they catch from half comprehended conversations of the whites. City slaves have heard of the pending war between the North and South, and believe that it exists on their account; they have, as a matter of course, sought further information, and hence consulted the numerous free negroes who are to be found everywhere in Memphis. These are daily associates of the most degraded whites—they are consorted with, only by those who adapt themselves to their whims, passions and prejudices—who hate the whites—who would inflame against them the hatred of the "freedman," till it was assimilated to that of the ostracised wretch who would make a free negro his equal.

The free negro is the natural and necessary conduit, conveying intelligence from the Abolitionist to the slave. Through their agency all mischievous plots are arranged. Through their intelligence the slave becomes an assassin, and guilty of the bloodiest deeds. The ignorant negro cannot foresee the evils which must befall him for his folly and crimes. The negro can only harm as individual or a family; the consequence is, that negroes are slaughtered like wild beasts. To avoid such contingencies, it has occurred to us that the necessities of the public demand the removal of free negroes from this city. They can, in the midst of the impending struggle, do no conceivable good, and may do nothing but harm. Many of our citizens have already suggested to us the fact that their slaves are under the baleful influences of the free negroes. Insubordination is soon apprehended, and house servants, on whom we chiefly depend, lose the prestige of the sayings of the "freedman." Under such circumstances we are glad to learn that Alderman Kirby has, as chairman of the vigilance committee, instituted the strictest surveillance over the colored gentry, and we would only suggest that we may soon find the proposed policy of an ex-alderman, which contemplated the removal of all free negroes from the city, a matter of absolute necessity—at least in times like these.

TREASON IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Day Book* publishes the following defiant sentiments:

"Repeated threats have been made against us but as the cowardly scoundrels who urge this on know very well that they cannot intimidate us, we doubt whether they will go so far as to try mob violence, as it will be sure to react upon themselves. At all events we shall continue to denounce this accursed party and its infamous disunion war policy. If free speech is not to be tolerated in the North, it is time it was known. * *

"To our northern readers we say, stand firm. Do not be carried away by this insane excitement of fighting for the Stars and Stripes, when they are simply the emblem of the Chicago platform, and not of the Constitution of the United States. So long as we live under the present Constitution, they are the flag of our country, but we are not called upon to follow it when it leads us to slaughter our friends and brothers. Neither patriotism nor duty requires us to subvert our country by such an insane warfare. * *

"One thing we would warn our readers against—do not put confidence in telegraphic dispatches. The telegraph is in the hands of the Abolitionists, and they send over the wires just what they please. There is no dependence to be put upon them. Don't believe more than one-half you hear from the North. The Abolitionists have excited a few half-grown boys in the larger cities, without sense or reason, to riotous demonstrations. But this is perfectly harmless, and will soon pass away. There is a terrible reaction in store for those traitors who, under pretence of preserving the Union, are not only trying to overthrow it, but to stab free government at its very vitals.

HARNEY AND OTHERS STATED TO BE TRAITORS,

The N. Y. *World* of April 26th in noticing the numerous resignations of officers says:

The resignation of Col. Magruder, Lieuts. Jennifer, Crosby, Hood, Mullins, and Lomax, Captain Jordan, and not less than thirty-five naval officers, at Washington, within a week, suggests one of the most immediate and vital duties of the administration. * * * *

Our special dispatches this morning state that all the officers in the Washington navy yard, except Commodore Dahlgren, have resigned, and that within the last two days there have been three hundred resignations in the army, navy, and departments. We had previously heard of the resignation of Quartermaster General Johnston, who is in possession of all Gen. Scott's plans, and we hear painful rumors touching the fidelity of General Harney.

It further states in relation to the Brigadier General.

"There is little doubt that Gen. Harney, too, is a traitor. We learn from trustworthy sources that he is now at St. Louis, busy in the work of abetting treason, and aiding the secessionists by every means in his power. His cruelty and his insubordination have already disgraced his profession, and civilization and humanity will rejoice not less than the country he would betray, when the gallows gets its due."

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It was estimated that the number of weavers on the strike in Lancashire reached 30,000, and great distress was beginning to be felt among them.

The French Government had instituted inquiries in Cork, as to the capabilities of that market affording a very extraordinary supply of navy provisions, and the matter was at once regarded as a warlike movement.

A singular and fatal accident had created great sensation in Dublin. An omnibus had been precipitated into a canal basin, and its occupants, six in number, were all drowned.

The great majority of hands in the London building trade had accepted the terms which the masters had offered, and the strike was considered at an end.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: "The most sanguine begin to think that war is not only probable but inevitable. The news from Warsaw makes still gloomier our speculations as to the future. The irritation of Austria, the provocation of Piedmont, the unsettled state of the Syrian affairs, the difference between the French and English government on the Eastern question, the machination of the revolutionary party, the vast preparations on foot everywhere, all justify the darkest forebodings."

It was asserted that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and France, and the *Opinions Nationale* says, that, in the event of a collision, France has secured the support of Russia, and Austria that of England.

Warlike rumors were prevalent in Paris.

It was stated that the army at Lyons is to be increased to 100,000 men, and that Marshal Canrobert is to have 80,000 men along the eastern frontier.

The directors of the Lyons railway had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to transport from 50,000 to 60,000 men to the frontier, and they were engaged in the means for carrying out this operation.

AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent writes that hostilities appear inevitable between the Austrians and Piedmont. Victor Emanuel is said to have written to Prince Napoleon that he was in daily expectation of an attack, and urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in their true light.

The statement that Austria was concentrating large bodies of men in Venetia, and making warlike preparations in general, is reiterated. It was said that 50,000 men were in movement. Austrian officers were said to regard hostilities as more and more probable.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government was making preparations to be ready for all eventualities. The Seventh and Twentieth battalions were about to receive orders to march for Sonderburg and Schleswig. The effective force of the battalions have been doubled. A battery of rifled cannon is ready; and three others, after the French model, were to be ready in May.

HUNGARY.

It is expected that the Hungarian Diet will pass a formal vote calling on the Hungarian troops from other parts of the Austrian empire to be concentrated in the kingdom of Hungary alone. Such a measure will necessarily strip the Venetian provinces of the flower of the Austrian forces. If opposed by the Austrian Government, the Hungarians will refuse to pay the taxes, and the moment for breaking out into insurrection will then have arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
BY PONY.

The following summary of interesting news is from the Pony arrival of the 18th inst.

WASHINGTON.

On the 9th, some secessionists fired the city in four different places.

Nineteen regiments in addition to those previously ordered, were on their way to Relay Camp and Washington.

It is expected, in anticipation of threatened movements on the part of the forces in Virginia, that Federal troops will occupy Arlington Heights.

On the 10th, the War Department received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, stating that he had seized the celebrated steam gun, constructed by Winans of Baltimore, who had attempted to send it to Harper's Ferry for the Virginians. Orders were to be issued for the arrest of Winans; if caught, he would be treated summarily. He is the same who gave half a million of dollars to aid the secessionists.

Orders from the War Department for the rigorous treatment of all traitors or abettors of treason, have been transmitted to every officer in commission.

Major Rhett, of South Carolina, paymaster in the army, has seceded from the Federal Government, leaving a balance of $40,000 against him unadjusted.

The Government continued to be overwhelmed with offers of naval and land forces, for services against the rebels. Prominent men from all parts of the country are constantly crowding here for the purpose of [illegible] offers have already been offered from New England States, to be armed and equipped at the owners' expense. Parties representing the owners of propellers navigating the northern lakes, propose to bring their craft down the St. Lawrence river, and Atlantic shore, and assist in the blockade of southern ports.

Reliable information had been received at the capital, stating that a large force was marching from the south for Harper's Ferry, and from thence would attempt to force their way into Pennsylvania. Their object was to draw off a portion of the force concentrated at Washington, and attack them at both points.

Wigfall, in a letter to a friend in Washington, says in great confidence, that the Confederate army will capture Washington, Lincoln and Cabinet, unless they leave before the middle of June. He says they have nearly one hundred thousand well armed troops and in less than two weeks will be on their way to Washington, and expected to muster in Philadelphia.

A messenger by special train, from the Relay House, arrived at Washington on the 11th. He reports that Col. Jones' scouts were routed by a large force from Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Butler sent two regiments and Gen. Mansfield sent 1,600 men, with a body of cavalry and artillery to aid the scouts.

The Secretary of War is hurrying forward the measures of blockade, and informs friends, that, by the time Charleston and Savannah experience its effects, New Orleans will be closed.

Capt. Meigs had been reconnoitering the heights overlooking Washington, with a view to erecting fortifications.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis advices of the 10th give the following.

"This afternoon, some four or five thousand troops from the arsenal marched to Camp Jackson, surrounded and compelled its surrender. It is rumored, this movement sprung from the refusal of Gen. Frost to return four cannon loaned the State for the south-west expedition. The State troops marched out as prisoners of war.

As the prisoners were being marched out of camp, a mob of secessionists commenced an attack on the Federal troops with stones, clubs and pistols. The State troops, although prisoners of war, joined in the attack on their captors, and commenced groaning at the German regiments, hurraing for Jeff. Davis, and using the most derisive epithets against the Government troops.

The German soldiers becoming exasperated, fired on their assailants.

In the melee some fifteen or more were killed, and twenty or thirty wounded. Among the killed were two ladies, and five or six male citizens, who were spectators. The remainder were soldiers, mostly of the State troops. Two of the Federal soldiers were dangerously wounded, and one fatally. The State troops were marched to the arsenal as prisoners of war.

The [illegible] were [illegible] to surrender. Many who have always been considered Union men, regard the act of the German troops in firing upon the crowd promiscuously, as uncalled for and cruel. They swear vengeance on all German republicans.

Gen. Harney arrived at St. Louis on the 11th. He was to immediately take command of the military department of the west, the head quarters is to be St. Louis.

On the 13th, the excitement caused by the capture of Camp Jackson and the subsequent firing on the mob, continued unabated. The people refused to disperse at the request of the Mayor and police.

On Saturday morning, the 11th, two German artizans were killed on Market Street by secessionists. At 5 o'clock, on the same day, as a military corps, composed mostly of Germans, was moving up Walnut Street towards their armory they were fired into by a mob and two of them killed. The soldiers could not tell who were their assailants, as the latter hid themselves behind a church. The corps moved on down Walnut to Seventh Street, when they were again assailed by a shower of stones and bullets from people in houses and on the side-walks. The soldiers wheeled and fired on their assailants, killing two or three and wounding several. The soldiers then moved on rapidly, but were followed by the crowd and attacked again on Eighth Street. They discharged another volley at the crowd, killing two and wounding several others. One of their own ranks fell mortally wounded. The corps then marched rapidly to their armory and the crowd dispersed.

The whole city was aroused by this last transaction, and the two parties, Secessionists and Unionists, swore vengeance on each other. A meeting held on the steps of the Planter's House, was addressed by prominent Secessionists, and continued until a late hour.

A gang started out with the determination of killing all the Germans they could find. It is reported that they killed six German citizens on Franklin Avenue and three in another part of the town. This is probably an exaggeration; but several were known to have been killed.

Gen. Harney, on the 12th, issued a proclamation commanding the people to be quiet, and threatening, if municipal laws could not be enforced, to declare martial law at once.

Some seven or eight hundred persons left the city, on Saturday the 11th and Sunday the 12th, fearing it was to be burned by the Germans.

The news from St. Louis created great excitement at Jefferson City. The members of the legislature were called up at 10 o'clock on Friday night, and held a secret session; several bills were hurried through, the nature of which is not known.

Five thousand troops were stationed on the Illinois side of the river, ready to assist the Union men of St. Louis, should their services be needed.

Gen. Frost and his command, who were taken prisoners by Gen. Lyon, have been released on parole, with an oath not to fight against the United States Government. They complain bitterly of the usage they received at the arsenal.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

On the 9th the Montgomery Congress was in secret session most of the day. It is understood that they are engaged in making vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and for placing the Confederacy in the best possible condition for defense. It is also understood that the Confederacy has control of sufficient arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description, to put into the field 150,000 men for a year's campaign.

On the 11th the Congress recognized Senator Clingman as commissioner from North Carolina; he conveyed assurances that North Carolina would soon co-operate.

Passengers from Montgomery state that Prest. Jeff. Davis' dinner at the White House is postponed till the 10th of June.

Gen. Beauregard, with Russell, of the London *Times*, had arrived at Montgomery on the 5th inst.

A train from the west was stopped near Frederick, by the commander of the Virginia forces at that place, and subjected to an examination. This was to be done to all western trains.

A train of western cars, freighted with horses and beeves, bound for Baltimore, was stopped at Harper's Ferry.

The Tennessee legislature, on the 7th, appropriated $500,000 for arming the State.

On the night of the 9th, ninety-four of the Maryland guards were arrested by the Massachusetts picket-guard, for attempting to escape from Virginia to join the secession forces. They would be dealt with as traitors.

The "rebels" are erecting heavy batteries at Jefferson Rock, to command Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac and Shenandoah, also other approaches.

About eight hundred Kentuckians and Virginians were encamped on the Maryland shore and heights in that vicinity, and were fortifying themselves.

A battery had been placed at Jefferson Rock. Trains had also been laid in pipes for blowing up the bridges and other property at a moment's notice, if necessary.

The Norfolk *Line* steamer reports that Virginians had seized the small steamer, William Selden, which made the connection between Old Point and Norfolk; thus, all communication has been broken off.

The Secessionists have a battery of sixty-eight pounders at the mouth of the James River. The steam-tug Yankee was fired on; but the shell passed over her. The intrenchments of the secession forces line the whole bank of the river, and are distinctly seen from the ramparts of Fort Monroe.

Gen. Pillow has chartered steamboats Ohio, Bells, Morris and Hill for an attack on Cairo.

President Davis was receiving daily, heavy accessions from Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland. A brigade from each of those States will soon be in the field.

Governor Letcher was busily occupied [illegible] acting under their orders. [illegible] four hundred troops were at Ironsburg, and more were expected.

Advices from Louisiana state that the danger of insurrection was becoming more imminent, and the strictest rules are enforced on plantations.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 9th, says Texas troops left Victoria to intercept Col. Reese's command six hundred strong, above San Antonio.

Captain Lee's company had surrendered at San Antonio.

Col. Waite, successor to Twiggs, is a prisoner of war.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Canada has made a call on England for 5000 troops. She will preserve an armed neutrality.

A regiment was expected from Halifax in addition to the troops from England. Cornwall and Beauharnois had been filled with companies of Royal Canadian Rifles. All the men had been supplied for active service, tents, camp equipage, and all utensils had been furnished. Their duty, ostensibly was to protect the frontier.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th, Lord Wodehouse stated, in reply to a question, that the Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict, unhappily commenced in America, either diplomatically or otherwise.

The entire London press, except the *Times*, sympathizes warmly with the loyal States, anticipating an early triumph of the Government.

The *Times* fears serious conflicts, if the North are determined to force obedience.

The Paris papers publish dispatches from Naples, saying that several provinces have revolted; also that disturbances had occurred at Verona.

The garrison at Rome is being relieved by other French troops.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC
BY PONY.

[From *News* Extra of May 22.]

The Pony Express with eastern dates up to the 17th inst. arrived here this afternoon at twenty minutes to four o'clock. The dispatches are voluminous and, in some portions particularly proxy. We have made the most judicious selection compatible with our space, from which our readers will be able to form a pretty correct idea of the condition of things in the lower world.

St. Louis, May 13th.

The city has been quiet all day. The people generally repose confidence in the assurance of General Harney that the peace of the city shall be preserved. All the State soldiers, taken prisoners by Gen. Lyon's command, have been released on parole, except Captain Emmet McDonald of the Mounted Rifles, who refused to take the required obligation not to take up arms against the United States Government. He claims that having once taken an oath to defend the flag of his country, and having since then committed no act that could attach to a traitor, he would be making an acknowledgment of something which he was unwilling to admit by again subscribing to the oath under the circumstances that surrounded him. He still remained a prisoner at the arsenal. Several more of the bodies of those killed at Camp Jackson on Friday last, have been identified. The number of persons killed on Friday and Saturday last is stated by the *Evening News* to be twenty-seven; wounded, sixteen.

Judge Buckner, who stabbed Dr. Sanderson on Friday night, has been released from jail on a bail of $5,000. Hopes are entertained of Dr. Sanderson's recovery.

[Can this be the Dr. Sanderson of our own particularly fond remembrances on the Arkansas, the Rio Grande, the Gila, the San Pedro, and the *Tierra Caliente*; the dealer in calomel and poisons; the abuser, most vile, of tried and weary soldiers; the blaspheмer of the Almighty; and the enemy of his country and all good men? If so, few will be the prayers, and many the imprecations offered up to his memory.—Ed. Mountaineer.]

New York, May 13th.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch says agents who had been sent from General Scott's office to reconnoitre in the South are daily returning, and all agree that bodies of men are at Richmond, Lynchburgh, Montgomery, New Orleans and Pensacola. They all agree too, that troops intend marching on Washington, and that if that plan were abandoned, the leaders would find it difficult to restrain the men.

All the troops captured in Texas and released on parole, would be required to renew their full obligations to the Government, and a refusal to take the oath would be met by instant dismissal from service.

Governor Sprague's regiment yesterday made up a purse of $1,000 for the sisters of young Howard, who was murdered by the policemen.

The regiment of cavalry which Carl Schurz is to raise will be one of the most effective in the service. The object is to enlist and organize a body of men who have seen service, and do not need drilling. It is well known there are hundreds of men in the west who have seen service in Europe. To such men, Government will undoubtedly furnish uniform, equipments and horses.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch states that spies are plenty in the very midst of the Federal troops and Capitol, but there being no declaration of war made, they cannot be treated as spies, they must be proved to be traitors to their country and dealt with as such.

It is reported that New Orleans, Alabama and Tennessee regiments arrived at Richmond yesterday. The New Orleans regiments being armed only with short swords and pistols.

The New York *Times* [illegible] states that General Scott has given orders for the fortification of Arlington Cairo, commanding Bird Point, which he considers as the only [illegible] point of that part.

[illegible]

The greatest [illegible] Pony [illegible] number of [illegible] in the [illegible] cloud on [illegible] have been [illegible] A large [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Cairo.

prominent delegates. Some speakers took the ground that the proper position of Western Virginia was neutrality, while others favored an immediate division of the State.

BALTIMORE, MD., May, 13th.

City quiet, troops from York and Lancaster are expected to arrive here to-morrow in large numbers, over the Northern Central Railroad. Fort McHenry has been largely reinforced to-day from Annapolis. Twelve hundred men are now there.

General Butler, arrived at the Fort this morning in a steamer, from Annapolis, and is still there. Men working under direction of the city, to-day have been building the Canton bridge.

A wagon load of military goods, bound for Harper's Ferry, was seized on the Frederick road last night, by the troops.

GARDNER'S ISLAND, N. Y., May 13th.

Two privateers were captured by a frigate between the Island and Montauk, on Saturday p.m., after three hours' severe cannonading. They were brought into New London on Saturday night.

NEW YORK, May 13th.

Baltimore correspondence of the *Tribune*, of Saturday, says a band of Virginians joined by Baltimoreans, have advanced from Harper's Ferry, and seized Monarchy bridge and Frederick junction, and were expected to throw a detachment into Frederick city.

ST. LOUIS, May 14th.

Gen. Harney publishes in this morning's *Republican*, an address to the people of Missouri, the substance of which is, that, on returning to this State, he finds a most extraordinary state of things existing, deeply affecting the stability of the Gov. elected their officers yesterday. N. Lyon, commandant of the arsenal, was elected Brigadier-General. The excitement in the city is dying out. The Mayor has issued a proclamation commanding the people to resume their usual avocations.

NEW YORK, May 13th.

A dispatch to Simon Draper, to-day, from Washington says all regiments enlisted should be forwarded immediately. This dispatch will be acted upon promptly.

Col. Anderson visited the Board of Brokers this afternoon. He was introduced by J. K. Garland. To which the Colonel replied, in substance, as follows:

He said he was not in the habit of making speeches; but his reception by them was so flattering, that he must say something. The situation he had been placed in he would willingly have shrunk from, on account of the responsibility; but Providence had placed him in the situation and he had tried to do his duty. Since the fall of Sumter he had received very bitter letters from the South, on account of his refusal to join his destiny with ernment of the United States, as well as the interests of Missouri. There is an attempt being made, he thinks, to overide the power of the Federal Government, and he warns those engaged in it, to desist from their unlawful proceedings.

The military bill passed by the legislature, he regards as an outrage on the rights of the people, and he cannot regard it in any other light than an indirect secession ordinance. He regards the assembling of the State troops at Camp Jackson as a treasonable design, and approves the capturing of the camp by Gen. Lyon. In conclusion, Gen. Harney disclaims any intention of interfering with the legitimate authorities of the State, and says the Government must be sustained, and its laws enforced and obeyed.

The several regiments of Missouri volunteers have been formed in brigade, and theirs He had never written or said anything to indicate that he would unite with the South. At the outset of the slavery troubles he did sympathize with his Southern friends, thinking there was much Northern interference with the subject. That if slavery was an evil it attached to the South alone. At the present crisis, neither slavery or party politics had anything to do with the subject. The question is government or no government, and he felt satisfied that when the present ordeal was passed, we shall be again a happy and united people.

This address was received with the most hearty cheers. He seemed very earnest throughout, and his words flowed as if they came direct from the heart.

WASHINGTON, May 13th.

Evidence that cannot be contradicted, is proving to the administration that treasonable operations are going on among the citizens of Baltimore. The government will take decisive measures to execute its authority in that city. The Union men must be sustained, and Baltimore must be kept loyal to the government. Ten companies of the 27th regiment of cavalry, admirably mounted, are expected to arrive here during the present week.

A gentleman from Richmond says that eight thousand rebel troops are now stationed in that city; and that fifteen thousand other troops are scattered through Virginia. He also reports that an attack will be made from the direction of Harper's Ferry, on the United States troops at the Relay House; and that Gen. Lee, commander of the Virginia forces, threatened western Maryland and Pennsylvania from the same point. These are more reports.

The *World's* special correspondence says that Barksdale writes that he has a company in Virginia, which he intends marching on Washington. Forty cannon are planted at Harper's Ferry. The Pawnee is anchored off Alexandria.

The Post's special dispatch from Washington says that the preparations indicate that the government was getting ready for a contest at Harper's Ferry.

The dispatch to the *Express* says, that the British Minister has applied for permission to ship certain productions—particularly tobacco—to England, to fulfil contracts, but the Government politely declined.

Part of the fleet has been ordered home from the coast of Africa.

BALTIMORE, May 13th.

A large train filled with troops arrived at this depot, from the Relay House, including the 6th Massachusetts and 8th N. Y. regiments, with a battery of artillery, which marched through the southern part of the city to Federal Hill, overlooking the city and a mile west of Fort McHenry. The sudden appearance of troops took the citizens by surprise, but they were greeted with approbation and cheered along the whole route.

The legislature did not adjourn by provision.

The Senate agreed to appoint commissioners to confer with Lincoln, Davis, and the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to stay hostilities till after the meeting of Congress. The House refused to accede.

WHEELING, May 13th.

The convention had reassembled, and the committee on credentials and permanent organization, reported John Moss, of Parkersburg, president, with a vice-president from each county represented.

The following is given as an inventory of the property captured by the United States army from the State camp at Liudell's Grove: three thirty-two pounders, three mortar beds; a large quantity of balls and bombs, in ale barrels; artillery pieces in boxes of heavy planks, the boxes labelled Tamarou, care of Greeley and Gale, St. Louis, Iron Mountain Railroad; twelve hundred rifles of late model, U. S. manufacture; tents and camp equipage; six field-pieces of brass; twenty-five kegs of powder; ninety-six ten-inch bomb-shells; three hundred six-inch bomb-shells; six brass mortars, six inches diameter; one iron mortar, fifteen inches, and some minor munitions.

The bodies of two more of the persons killed in Camp Jackson collision had been identified.

BOSTON, May 14th.

The special session of the Legislature met at noon to-day. Governor Andrews' message was exceedingly patriotic, and gives detailed accounts of the action of the Commonwealth.

He says there is no war of sections, no war of the North on the South. It is not waged to avenge former wrongs, nor to the perpetuation of ancient griefs or memories of conflicts, but it is the struggle of the people to vindicate their own rights, to retain inviolate the institutions of their fathers, and the majestic effort of the National Government; to vindicate its power and execute its functions for the welfare and happiness of the people. After speaking of the financial affairs of the State he says Commissioners with letters of credit for £50,000 had been sent in April to Europe to purchase the most efficient arms for the State, and when Congress meets they will, doubtless, relieve us from paying duty thereon. Another recommendation is the establishment of a State encampment for military instruction.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the whole number of troops in Virginia does not exceed thirty thousand, one-fifth being in Richmond.

The ultimate direction of the troops now in Washington, and daily arriving, is a matter of conjecture. The administration is keeping it secret.

Among other vigorous measures determined is the construction of from forty to fifty gun-boats, by contract, for operations in shallow water.

A Washington dispatch states that the President and suite took a tour of inspection down the Potomac yesterday.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says there are now in this city, or within sight of the capital, about thirty-one thousand men.

Gen. Butler dined in Baltimore to-day, no attempts were made to annoy him and every courtesy extended both to himself and his staff.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that an attempt was discovered, to-day, to poison members of the 12th regiment of New York. Several are now ill. It appears that some sugar was used which contained arsenic.

WHEELING, May 14th.

The debates to-day were on a postponement of action until the ordinance of secession could be voted on, and on a resolution appointing a committee to consider an ordinance declaring the connection between Eastern and Western Virginia severed.

ST. LOUIS, May 15th.

The public schools of this city have been obliged to close, as the Legislature has appropriated the school fund for military purposes.

In the case of Captain Emmet Mc Donald, taken as a prisoner of war by Gen. Lyon, and who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, a writ of habeas corpus was issued yesterday by Judge Treat, of the U. S. court, returnable this morning at eleven o'clock. Commissioner Hickman went to the arsenal yesterday afternoon to have an interview with Capt. McDonald, but was told by Gen. Lyon that he had been removed out of Missouri. No one, except the officers at the arsenal, can tell whither he has been taken; but it is hinted he has been sent to Washington. The secession flag which for a long time floated over the minute men's headquarters has been pulled down by order of General Harney.

BALTIMORE, May 14th.

Federal troops are fully established at Federal Hill.

A schooner was seized at the wharf this morning. She had a lot of pikes on board manufactured by Winans.

The correspondent of the *American* accompanied the members of the legislature to Harper's Ferry. He says the Virginians have strongly fortified the Maryland heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, and are very confident, and evidently have no intention of evacuating their position. On Sunday, seventy thousand stand of arms, some minie muskets and twelve cannons arrived. Twenty more were expected the same night.

The legislature had adjourned till the 4th of June.

General Butler has issued a proclamation. He says the troops are here to uphold and enforce the laws. He made a formal demand on the authorities for a lot of army stores in the warehouse of John S. Gettings. Marshal Kane refused to deliver without an order from the mayor. After an altercation the order was procured and arms taken out, amounting to fifteen dray loads. They were taken to the fort. Ross Winans was arrested at the Relay House, in the cars from Frederick. Governor Hicks, who was aboard, endeavored to have him released.

No change will be made in the command of the fleet off Pensacola.

It is regarded as not improbable that the Federal forces will march upon Wheeling, and Martinsburg, Virginia, and take Harper's Ferry in the rear.

WASHINGTON, May 14th.

The Navy Department expects Charleston, Savannah and the mouth of the Mississippi to be blockaded in the course of a week.

The Government contemplates the erection of earth works at regular intervals along railroad lines leading from the North through Maryland.

The capital is now surrounded by a circle of encampment controling all roads to Virginia and Maryland.

The Pawnee is now opposite the main wharf at Alexandria, with her guns loaded and run out of her port holes. She crossed to stop the interference with the free navigation of the Potomac, which had been attempted several times within the last few days by the rebel garrison of the town. Her appearance produced quite a panic among the Secessionists.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says Mr. McMillan has just got in from Richmond. He says there were ten thousand troops there, ten thousand at Norfolk, seven thousand at Harper's Ferry, and others were preparing to leave Richmond for the latter place. Business in these places was entirely suspended.

WASHINGTON, May 13th.

Gen. Butler has ordered the outposts of Col. Jones' camp, at Relay House, to be extended some ten miles towards Harper's Ferry. They will act in conjunction with an advancing force from Chambersburg, whose operations will be against Harper's Ferry. The advanced outposts are also intended to cut off the flying rebels from Baltimore, which, it is supposed have attempted to escape from Gen. Butler's forces.

One thousand troops, under Col. Jones, entered the city this afternoon. This movement was made in consequence of reports that another attempt was being made to revive the mob spirit in that city, and to prevent the passage of troops and destroy the railroad.

The orders have gone from the War Department directing Gen. Wool to assume command of Fort Monroe.

HARRISBURG, May 14th.

It is understood that Governors Curtin and Dennison have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia the entire support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio to protect them against Secessionsits. Indiana and Illinois have also pledged the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri the same way.

The Governors of all the Free States, from Pennsylvania, west have asked and obtained a pledge from the President that no compromise or cessation of the war shall take place until the national flag floats over all the national property.

Mr. Clingman presented resolutions of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, placing that State in an independent position and in opposition to the Lincoln Government. Mr. Thos. R. R. Cobb offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the President be requested to issue a proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in the observance of which all shall be invited to join who recognize our independence. The flag of the Confederate States, which waved over Fort Moultrie during the bombardment of Sumter, now hangs in full length in the rear of President Cobb's chair.

Gen. Lee is Chief Commander of the Confederate forces in Virginia. Gov. Letcher has prohibited military authorities from giving passes to persons to leave the State.

WASHINGTON, May 12th.

We learn from a reliable source that the sacred remains of Washington had been removed from Mount Vernon, by Col. Washington, who has recently joined the Confederate army. By the sale of Mount Vernon, Col Washington reserved to himself, not only the tomb, but also an acre of ground around it.

Massachusetts regiments have been purposely selected for opening the way for Federal troops through Maryland in order to render the humiliation of the Secessionists the greater. The triumphant march of the Sixth regiment proved a pill of indescribable bitterness to the Blood Tubs.

The Pawnee is increasing her armament, as though she was expecting an early brush with the rebels at Alexandria. Two more heavy Dahlgrens were mounted on her to day.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, has satisfied the War Department that several officers at Forts Leavenworth and Riley are open sympathisers with the Southern rebels.

A large quantity of powder was discovered in the new building occupied by the New Jersey troops, previous to their going into camp. No officer of the Government knew anything of it, or how or when it came there. A keg of powder has also been discovered in one of the basement rooms of the Patent Office, which had not been used for some time. Orders have been issued for a strict search of all public buildings, and a more stringent guard of them.

The *Tribune* says that Government has intelligence that large bodies of Mexicans are garrisoning their frontier towns.

There is now no doubt that Texas will soon have lively times in looking after our Government troops, various tribes of merciless Indians and predatory bands of Mexican soldiers, and may perhaps wish she was safe home again.

BALTIMORE, May 15th.

Governor Hicks has issued a proclamation in answer to the President's requisition for troops. He calls the loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services to the extent of four regiments for three months, to serve within the limits of Maryland or for the defense of the capital, subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.

In consequence of pressing public affairs, no personal applications for appointments will be entertained.

ST. LOUIS, May 16th.

The inquest on the victims of the Walnut Street tragedy was concluded yesterday. The jury found that six of the deceased died of gun-shot wounds, inflicted by musket balls discharged by volunteer soldiers under the command of certain officers unknown to the jury, and that two of the persons shot, died of pistol shots fired by some persons unknown to the jury. Four of the deceased were United States volunteers.

The Government has officially complimented Gen. Butler for his prompt action at Baltimore.

It is said that Winans will be sent to Annapolis for trial. What disposition Government will make of his case is a matter of conjecture.

Gov. Hicks reports that five Maryland regiments will be ready next week for Federal service.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch reports all telegraphic communication south of Washington suspended by the Secessionists having removed all the wires. A new company has been organized, embracing all the Southern lines.

Virginians at Harper's Ferry unsuccessfully attempted to blow up the culvert near Frederick.

Fifty members of the Maryland Guards left last night for Harper's Ferry, taking their arms.

Winans had been sent under guard to Fort McHenry. He was to-day nominated for Congress at an informal meeting of friends.

General Butler's Baltimore proclamation had been emphatically approved by General Scott.

It is probable that Marshal Kane of Baltimore will shortly be arrested.

A spy has been captured, having dispatches concealed in the pannel of his carriage for General Lee, of Virginia, the rebel commander.

It is understood that Government was fully prepared to protect the Union men of northern Virginia at any moment when its assistance is invoked.

The Government had consented to receive the services of fourteen additional regiments from New York. This meets with the concurrence of Lieutenant General Scott.

A report was current that an engineer officer had discovered that Virginians were throwing up defences within spy-glass view of Washington

The Virginia and North Carolina collectors, like those of the other seceding States, have ceased to make their returns to the Treasury Department. Marshal Fisher, of the eastern district of Virginia, is the only Judicial officer of that State who has not resigned.

HARRISBURGH, May 15th.

Apprehensions were felt of an attack on Wheeling, from Harper's Ferry to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15th.

It was understood that a Commissioner from Havana had gone to Montgomery to confer with the Confederate Government concerning Southern shipping at Cuban ports, against which the Federal Consul-General was acting in an unjustifiable manner.

ST. LOUIS, May 16th

At an early hour this morning considerable bodies of United States troops were observed marching through different portions of the city, and much curiosity was manifested by those who witnessed the movements to know the object of it. It is ascertained that one detachment has taken possession of Camp Spring, another of Hyde Park, and a third of the heights near the reservoir. The movement is not a hostile one, but a precautionary and protective one. The march of the troops through the streets was quiet and unostentatious. Everything being carefully avoided that would tend to attract a crowd or provoke an assault.

The *Evening News* contains a long and romantic account of the removal of Captain Emmet McDonald from the United States arsenal. On Monday night, it being ascertained that a writ of habeas corpus was about to be issued for Captain McDonald, his removal was decided upon. He was placed in a skiff, in charge of Capt. Cole and four soldiers; but before reaching the skiff the movement was discovered, and an attempt was made to rescue him a party of friends. Captain McDonald advised his friends not to interfere, and they immediately desisted. The skiff into which the Captain was placed floated down stream and sprung a leak. The whole party narrowly escaped drowning. McDonald was finally taken to Colonel McArthur's camp, at Caseyville, Illinois, where he is at present. He is treated very courteously by the Illinois soldiers, who admire his bravery and pluck.

NEW YORK, May 16th.

A special dispatch to the *Herald*, from Frederick, states, a rumor prevails that the Kentuckians at Harper's Ferry, who have been furnished with arms, are in a state of mutiny, and have declared for the Union, and are about leaving for home. There is trouble there and desertions are numerous.

The *Herald's* Chambersburg correspondent states that an attempt was made last night to blow up the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad just below Point of Rocks, which failed.

The *Herald's* special Washington dispatch of the 15th, says, it is understood that the rebel States have made proffers of purchase of European and other foreign vessels; but our government has notified the diplomatic corps to state that no such purchases will be respected, no matter what the flag that covers them. The language used on this occasion was unequivocal and decided. It has also notified the diplomatic corps that if any commissioners from the rebel States be received by any European power, this government will not hesitate an instant to break off all diplomatic relations with said offending power, and not only recall the minister of the United States, but dismiss from Washington the minister of said power. It was remarked that the entire cabinet body was present at the spiritual soiree of the Secretary of State last night.

The *Times'* correspondent says, all work upon the capitol was suspended to-day by order of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

A messenger has been sent to the Commander of the Pawnee, now off Alexandria with guns pointed on the town. It is understood that the secession flag now floating over that city will soon come down.

A schooner was seized to-day at Baltimore, having on board two boxes of Minie rifles and three boxes of ammunition. Some of the Baltimore police have been detected taking boxes of Minie muskets from a warehouse, with the evident purpose of secreting them from the government. The arms were seized and taken into the Camp on Federal Hill. Conclusive evidence was found of the complicity of the police of Baltimore and the rebels.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says, having seen it stated that Senator Douglas had received an appointment of Brigadier-General, he asked the President if it was so. He said it was not, and that he had not thought of tendering it to him. He also said that if gentlemen were to be appointed from civil life he imagined there were many who would be inferior to Douglas in that position. That Senator Douglas was the first to tell him of anticipated troubles in Maryland, to point out the proper route via Perryville and Annapolis, and suggested that Fort Monroe and Point Comfort were the points that commanded the whole of that section of the country. Mr. Lincoln referred with pleasure to the fact that Mr. Douglas, earlier than any, called upon him, announcing his determination to stand by him and approving of his course.

The President has promoted Brigadier-General Butler to be henceforth a Major-General of the United States army.

The most significant offer yet made the Government is just received from Scotland. Certain Scotch merchants doing business in this country, are responsible for a tender of ten regiments unequipped, but well built, hardy, active men, who are earning eleven dollars a month above their living, and who are ready and willing to enter the service of the United States during the war, be it long or short, on condition that, at the expiration of the war, Government will grant them each a bounty of land.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 16th.

We learn, on good authority, that the Southern stockholders of Adams's Express Company have purchased all the property, privileges and interests of the company in the Southern Confederacy, and a new company will organize in a few days. The business will continue without interruption.

ST. LOUIS, May 17th.

The *Democrat* of this morning gives an account of the capture of several secessionists at Potosi and Desota, Washington county, on Wednesday of this week, by a company of United States soldiers, sent out from the arsenal, by Gen. Lyon and commanded by Capt. Cole.

Some Union men had been driven out of Washington county, and their lives had been threatened by secessionists; therefore, Gen. Lyon sent the detachment of soldiers over to protect them. The company under Capt. Cole arrived at Potosi, at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, and at once threw a chain of sentinels around the town. Guards were then stationed around the dwellings of the most prominent secessionists, and shortly after daylight some one hundred and fifty men found themselves prisoners, and were marched off to the court-house. Here the prisoners were formed in line, and by the assistance of a gentleman, who had been driven out of Potosi, who knew all the inhabitants of the place, the Union men were recognized and released, amounting to over half of those taken prisoners. Some fifty of the secessionists were also released on parole of honor, after subscribing to the usual oath not to take up arms against the United States, and nine of the leaders were marched off to the cars.

The guard then made a descent on a lead manufactory, and captured nearly four hundred pigs which belonged to a man who had been furnishing lead to the Southern army. The man's name is John Dean, he is now a prisoner at the arsenal. It appears that Dean had been in the habit of hauling the lead with his own team to the Arkansas line, and selling it to secessionists for the Southern army.

The guard captured several pistols, rifles, shot guns, and a quantity of secession uniforms, most of them unfinished, and some uniform cloth. On the way back to St. Louis, Captain Cole's company halted at Desoto, in Jefferson county, where there was to be a secession meeting and flag raising.—Here they found a company of cavalry drilling, which, seeing the United States troops, immediately fled, leaving thirty horses which were captured by the troops, and placed under guard. The secession pole was soon made to carry the stars and stripes at its top. A flag of the Southern Confederacy found in the town was captured and then the troops moved towards St. Louis with their prisoners and booty.

General Butler has been assigned to Fort Monroe.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY and JUNE 1861.

☽ Last qr. 31d. 4h. 59m., a.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	SUN TAKES.	MOON SETS.	MOON'S PLACES.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
26	Sun.	4 32	7 29	2 20	10 13	thigh
27	Mon.	4 32	7 30	2 12	10 59	knee
28	Tues.	4 32	7 31	2 4	11 36	knee
29	Wed	4 31	7 32	2 58	11 58	legs
30	Thu.	4 31	7 33	2 50	more	legs
31	Fri.	4 31	7 34	3 44	0 39	foot
1	Sat.	4 31	7 36	3 27	0 56	foot

Passengers, &c.

May 27—[illegible]

May 30—[illegible]

June 1—[illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

Advertisements.

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, from Jordan Ranges, a BROWN MARE MULE, branded I. Y. on the left shoulder. The above reward will be given on delivery of the mule.

L. I. SMITH.

G. S. L. City, May 16, 1861. 33-2t

STRAY PIG.

ON Saturday, the 18th, a sandy-colored and black-spotted SOW came into my enclosure. She has a piece cut off the right ear, and is about 7 or 8 months old.

Prove property and pay charges.

WILLIAM ATKIN.
11th Ward.

G. S. L. City, May 25 h, 1861. 34-1t.

TAKE NOTICE.

WE are in possession of the "PUBLIC MACHINE SHOP," situated about one quarter of a mile west of the "Sugar House," where we expect to make Cast and Wrought Iron Machinery for the public, as may be agreed upon.

We want, in exchange, coke, coal, old cast and wrought iron, cash, produce, etc.

Z. W. DERRICK.
33-tf NATHAN DAVIS.

HOME SPUN.

20th Ward Weaving Factory.

THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carders and others that he is prepared to work, on shares, WOOL into Jeans, Linseys, Cares, Blankets, Sheets, Petticoats, Shawls, or any kind of cloth that can be made in the Territory. He will also exchange cloths of every kind for wool or produce.

Ladies' Summer Skirts for Sale; Hoop Skirts repaired. THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks east and one Block
33-tf north of Bishop Sharp.

ATTENTION LADIES.

THE undersigned begs leave to state to her lady friends, and the public generally, that she continues the business of

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

She has on hand a choice selection of SPRING BONNETS.

All kinds of Stitching done to order on Wheeler & Wilson's latest improved Sewing Machine. MRS. HUMES,
Emigration Street, two doors east of
33 3m. Mansion House.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

THIRKILL & SPROAT

CONTINUE to do business at the old stand, three doors north of Townsend's Hotel.

A supply of Cloth, suitable for COATS, PANTS, and VESTS, always on hand.

BUCKSKIN COATS and PANTS made to order, either plain or in the most fashionable and ARTISTICALLY EMBROIDERED style.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable.

BUCKSKINS and FURS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be given.

33 tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has removed his three Carding Machines from the Sugar Works: one to Provo, in care of BR. NORTON; one to Cache Valley, and one to Cat, Creek, just above his residence.

The machine on City Creek is now ready for operation, and is in charge of BR. THEODORE CURTIS, who is an experienced carder, and one who it is expected will attend promptly to his business and give satisfaction to all reasonable persons, carding each lot of wool in its turn.

TERMS:—Twelve and a half cents Cash, or one-sixth of the wool.

B. YOUNG.

N.B.—No wool will be received nor rolls delivered on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. 32-4t.

REMOVAL.

C. TRAVELLER,

Chair and Cabinet Manufacturer, Main Street, one door north of the Pony Express,

BEGS to inform his friends and the inhabitants of the Territory, that he has commenced business as above, and hopes by strict attention to all orders, to merit a share of their patronage and support. C. T. will have all kinds of Furniture on hand. Coffins made on the shortest notice. 29 3m

LAST NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. William France, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, are hereby notified that, unless they call on the subscriber and settle the same without delay; suits will be instituted against them, and costs added, as the affairs of said estate must be settled up forthwith.

W. I. APPLEBY.

G. S. L. City, April 30, 1861. Attorney for said estate.

N. B. Good wheat, flour, hams, pork, butter, eggs, cheese, etc., will be received and the highest market price allowed for the same, in payment of said debts. 32-3t

TAKE NOTICE AND SAVE COSTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. W. Babbitt, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, either on bond, note or book account, are requested to call on the subscriber, and settle the same immediately; otherwise, legal proceedings will be instituted and costs added, as promises not fulfilled will never settle up said estate, which must be done. And as there are several promissory notes in my possession, belonging to said estate, given by certain individuals, who say they have paid the same, all such persons are requested to produce their vouchers or satisfactory evidence of the same to the subscriber forthwith.

W. I. APPLEBY.

Administrator of the estate of A. W. Babbitt.

G. S. L. City, April 30, 1861. 32-3t

ENTERPRIZE IN

CACHE VALLEY.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their Cache Valley friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire

STOCK OF MERCHANDIZE

formerly owned by M. F. Farnsworth & Co., and continue to do business at the old stand in LOGAN CITY.

We will exchange our goods for Stock and Produce.

Bring in your oxen, cows, yearlings, and beef. We will pay from $75 to $100 for average oxen, from 4 to 9 years old.

☞ Remember, our Goods are to be sold low.

THOMAS BOX & CO.

Logan, Cache County. 34 4t

NOTICE.

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND OATS," will be received by the undersigned at his Office, until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of June, proximo, for supplying the Subsistence Department with

200 TONS OF FINE HAY,

AND

1500 Bushels of Oats,

to be of a good, sound, merchantable quality, and delivered at the Quartermaster General on or before the 1st of October next.

JOHN GREEN,
Lieut. 2d Dragoons, Act.
Com. Sub.

Fort Crittenden, U. T., May 7th, 1861. 33-3t

TIMELY ARRIVAL.

First Train of New Goods.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the Public that their MULE TRAIN has arrived, loaded with a

CHOICE SELECTION
OF

STAPLE GOODS,

Specially adapted to the wants of this market and consisting in part of

TEA,
Of the best brands,

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

BRASS KETTLES, WINDOW GLASS, ROPE, NAILS, PAINTS,

FIELD'S OYSTERS, HAVANNA CIGARS,

And other articles too numerous to mention, but well adapted to the necessities of this community.

Our entire stock of Goods will be sold at the

Lowest Possible Figures for Cash.

Grain, Butter and Eggs will be taken in Exchange.

J. CALISHER & CO.,
East side Main Street.

REMOVAL.

J. CALISHER & CO. have moved into that beautifully-renovated Store one door north of their old stand, next to Nixon's. 39-tf

WHERE IS THE PRODIGAL SON?

The Prodigal Son is requested to call at

GEORGE BADDLEY'S

for his Swine.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th inst., a White SOW, with a few dark spots on her, came into my premises, and also a White BOAR. The latter has but one EAR.

The owners of them will oblige the subscriber by coming forward, proving property, paying charges, and taking them away. And those who have sent their pigs to the kanyons will do well to look after them in future, as they are a perpetual annoyance to the inhabitants of the Tenth Ward. 33-3t

Useful Knowledge.—Dress-Making Made Easy.

LESSONS in Cutting Ladies' & Children's DRESSES will be given by Mrs. ELIZABETH TUFTS, Emigration Street, 8th Ward.

This admirable system of Dress Cutting has received the patronage of several thousand families in the principal cities of the East, and has invariable given perfect satisfaction.

The system is entirely new, and arranged with the greatest precision to "fit all sizes" and forms.

Ladies who are unused to any thing of the kind, can, with the aid of this "art," fit themselves with the utmost ease and accuracy. To those engaged in the business of Dress making, it is of the utmost importance. Unlike all other modes, it gives a perfect fit on the shoulder. Almost any person can learn in a few days to fit themselves or others, in any style desirable.

All are kindly invited to call and see, then judge. Cutting patterns, linings and dresses, warranted a perfect fit. Embroidery stamped.

Mrs. Tufts respectfully returns thanks to her friends and the public generally for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. She has a large assortment of select patterns, and is frequently making new patterns for any style desirable for coarse work; also fine French embroidery. Braiding, Chain-stitch, Flannel, &c., done to order. 31-tf

Black! very Black!!

D. DUNCANSON wishes most respectfully to notify the Public that he manufactures a superior article of BLACKING. Ten cents a cake. Produce taken in exchange. Cash taken at par.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Manufactory 15th Ward, 1st South Street. 32-tf

HURRAH
FOR
PAYSON!

WANTED, 1000 BEEF HIDES, also FISH OIL, TALLOW and LARD.

Good pay and a liberal price will be given for the above by

W. DOUGLASS,
Sign of the Liberty Pole,
30-6m Payson, Utah Co.

STAMPING FOR EMBROIDERY.

PATTERNS for Needle-work stamped upon Ladies' Skirts, Children's Pantalettes, and Infant's Clothing, of all styles and patterns, done with neatness and dispatch.

A choice variety of patterns on hand, and new styles constantly preparing. Price only 10 cents per yard.

Also, Rings, Pistols, Spoons, Jewelry, &c., Engraved.

Horn and Hoof Brands cut in the best style, cheap.

Cash, store orders, grain, &c., received for pay.

HENRY DRUCE,
North side Emigration Street, four blocks east 32-3t.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

WEST AND HAMMOND,

Manufacturers of Leather, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, &c., Ogden City,

THEY are prepared to fill orders in their line, at short notice. Produce, Hides and Oil taken in exchange. A liberal price paid for Hides in the untanned manufactured in the establishment or in store pay. 32-tf

Weber Factory Exposed Hearts of the Little Ones, by E. M. CHASE.

I WISH to inform the public that I am prepared to run [illegible] on shares, or by the [illegible] at the rate of $6 per [illegible]. Also, to [illegible] wool, and [illegible] to suit [illegible] thirds, at the rate of $6 per [illegible]. Also, to [illegible] wool for carding, and [illegible] to suit [illegible] at the rate of [illegible] per [illegible]. A good [illegible] and [illegible] attached to the factory, [illegible] all who may favor me with their custom. [illegible]

I would [illegible] that I have [illegible] Chase and [illegible] both of whom are [illegible] Weber Factory, [illegible] and [illegible] of carding.

Weber Factory, [illegible] 1861. 32-3t

Poetry.

HAND IN HAND WITH ANGELS.

Hand in hand with angels,
Through the world we go;
Brighter eyes are ours
Than we blind ones know;
Tenderer voices cheer us
Than we, deaf, will own;
Never, walking heavenward,
Can we walk alone.

Hand in hand with angels,
Some are out of sight;
Leading us, unknowing,
Into paths of light;
Some soft hands are covered
From our mortal clasp,
Soul in soul to hold us
With a firmer grasp.

Hand in hand with angels,
Some, alas! are prone;
Snowy wings, in *falling*,
All earth-stained have grown.
Help them! though polluted,
And despised they lie;
Weaker is *your* soaring,
When they cease to fly.

Hand in hand with angels,
Oft in mental guise,
By the same straight pathway,
High and low must rise.
If we drop the fingers,
Toil-embrowned and worn,
Then one link from heaven—
From our life is torn.

Hand in hand with angels,
In the busy street,
By the winter hearth-fires,
Every where we meet—
Though unfledged and songless,
Birds of Paradise,
Heaven looks on us daily
Out of human eyes.

Hand in hand with angels,
Walking every day,
How the chain may brighten,
None of us can say;
Yet it doubtless reaches
From earth's lowest one,
To the loftiest seraph
Standing near the throne.

Hand in hand with angels,
'Tis a twisted chain,
Winding heavenward, earthward,
Up and down again.
There's a painful jarring—
There's a clank of doubt,
If a heart grows heavy,
Or a heart's left out.

Hand in hand with angels,
Blessed so to be;
Helped are all the helpers:
Who gives light shall see.
He who aids another,
Blesses more than one;
Shaking earth, he grapples,
To the eternal Throne.

Hand in hand with angels,
Ever let them go,
Clinging to the strong ones,
Drawing up the slow.
One electric love stone,
Thrilling all with fire,
Soar we through vast ages,
Higher—ever higher.

Gleanings.

LADIES AND THE UNION.—Some chap, who is evidently in earnest, puts forth the following ingenious plea:

In certain districts, as we note,
Our women claim the right to vote!
Grant them the boon, oh! legislators,
And "save the Union" from its traitors;
For women—whatso'er their traits—
Will never vote for SEPARATE STATES!

NAMES.—The Smiths hold their own in heading the list of English surnames, the Jones' follow, then the Williams', Brown has dropped to sixth, and Robiuson has gone down to eleventh. Every twenty-eighth person in England is either Smith, Jones or Williams, every one hundred and forty-eighth is a Taylor, and every four hundred and thirty-fifth a King.

GOOD MAXIM.—Dr. Paley used to warn his daughters against buying even a handkerchief or a calico gown when they had not money in their hands to pay for it. "Because," said he, "the money you expect to see in it to-morrow; and when you buy, and pay on the spot, you will spend less than by shopping with your credit-book instead of your purse."

"NO BETTER THAN A MULE."—Punch defends, on "classical" grounds, the alleged fact that a woman is more obstinate than a mule. If its reasons appear far-fetched, it must be remembered that they are imported from ancient Rome. That a mule is positive will be admitted by all; of this mulier, the Latin word for woman, is the proper comparative. And one, by careful meditation, will see the point of the argument.

A TRUISM.—Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If every thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be final deformity and wretchedness.

DRINK PURE FRESH WATER.—Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired and perspired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain the gases. At ordinary temperatures a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of that of ice. Hence water, kept in the warm awhile, is always unfit for use. For the same reason, the water in a pump-stock should always be pumped out in the morning before any is used. Impure water is more injurious to health than impure air.

THE GREAT "SALVE" REMEDY.—Hall's *Journal of Health* has the following:

Dear Doctor, I will be one hundred and seventy-five years old next October. For ninety-four years I have been an invalid, unable to move except when stirred with a lever. But a year ago last Thursday I heard of the Granicular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double somersets without stopping. P.S.—A little of your Alicumstone Salve applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound-fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh cuticle of white gum-pine bark.

THE DUTCHMAN AND THE SNUFFERS.—"I wonder what is become of the snuffers?" said Mrs. Johnson. "I have been looking for them all the evening, and can't find them high nor low." Nobody could give any information. After a while the hired Dutchman, getting sleepy, commenced pulling off his boots, preparatory to going to bed. "All dis day," said he, "I tinks I got some little grabble stones in my poot. I kess I kit him out now." He turned up his boot and emptied out the snuffers.

A POINTED PRAYER.—The prayer of a pious Methodist for the ungodly of Pittsfield at a Berkshire camp-meeting, many years ago, is furnished for the public as a model for the special prayers proposed in some quarters in behalf of the errors of the Secessionists: "O Lord, we pray thee that thou would'st convert all that thou can'st in the middle of this town; and all that thou can'st not convert, O God, be pleased to take them by the nape of their necks and shake them over hell till they squeal like a racoon. Amen."

CONCISE PICTURE OF LIFE.—There is a touching beauty in the radiant look of a girl just crossing the limits of youth, and commencing her journey through the checkered space of womanhood. It is all the dew sparkle and morning glory to her ardent buoyant spirit, as she presses forward exulting in blissful anticipations. But the withering heat of the conflict of life creeps on; the dew drops exhale; the garlands of hope, shattered and dead, strew the path; and too often, ere noontide, the brow and sweet smiles are exchanged for the weary look of one longing for the evening rest, the twilight, the night.

THREE THINGS A WOMAN CAN'T DO.—*First* She can't sharpen a lead pencil. Give her one and see. Mark how jaggedly she hacks away every particle of wood from round the lead, leaving an unsupported spike of the latter, which breaks up immediately you try to use it.

Secondly. A woman can't do up a bundle. She takes a whole newspaper to wrap up a row of pins, and a coil of rope to tie it; and it will come undone at that.

Thirdly. I may allude to the fact that women can't carry an umbrella; or rather to the very peculiar manner in which they perform that duty: but I won't. I scorn to turn traitor to a sex who, whatever may be their faults, are always loyal to each other. So I shall not say, as I might otherwise have said, that when they unfurl the parachute alluded to, they put it right down over their noses—take the middle of the sidewalk, raking off men's hats and women's bonnets as they go, and walking right into the breakfast of some unfortunate wight, with that disregard of the consequent gasp which, to be understood, must be felt, as the offender cocks up one corner of the parachute and looks defiantly at the victim who has the effrontery to come into the world and hazard the whalebone and handle of her "umberill!" No, I won't speak of anything of the kind; besides, has not a celebrated writer remarked that, when "dear woman is cross, it is only because she is sick"? Let us hope he is right. We all know that it is cause of a man's crossness. Give him his favorite dish, and you may dine off him afterwards—if you want to.

Varieties.

THE abuse of riches is worse than the want of them.

The blood of the soldier makes the glory of the general.

To whom you betray your secret you give your liberty.

The head and feet keep warm, the rest take no harm.

What good can it do an ass to be called a lion?

Wolves sometimes lose their teeth, but not their nature.

Wise men learn by others' harm—fools by their own.

The worst kind of tax on a man's temper—Tacks left sticking up inside his boots.

What dish would be the most savory at the present crisis? Union savery.

A Frenchman got exceedingly angry with a waiter at an English hotel. "You rascal!" exclaimed he, "I blow your nose for you!"

Socrates, being silent in company, was asked to join in conversation. He replied, "What I know would be improper here, and what would be proper here I am ignorant of."

Eve, did not know as much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived by, they would have deceived the Devil.

Miss Tucker says it's with old bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame, they burn prodigiously.

A young gentleman down east lately advertised for a wife through the papers, and got answers from eighteen husbands, stating that he could have theirs.

A young gentleman who has just married a little undersized beauty, says she would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that nature could not afford it.

The wind is season, but it cools the brow of the fevered one, sweetens the summer atmosphere, and ripples the surface of the lake into silver spangles of beauty. So goodness of heart, though invisible to the material eye, makes its presence felt, and flows its effluence upon surrounding things, even reminds of its existence.

A Tale.

JOHN SMITH'S TRIBULATIONS.

BY CAROLINE F. PRESTON.

I HAVE a friend by the name of John Smith. For that matter, I know a dozen of the same name; but this is the particular John Smith about whom I propose to speak.

Mr. Smith recently had occasion to take a journey Westward, in the course of which his peculiar name several times had the effect of bringing him into trouble. I shall not be able to relate the particulars of each adventure, but will content myself with two or three.

Mr. Smith met with no adventure worth mentioning until he had occasion to stop at a place of entertainment in a small town in Indiana. He reached there about nine o'clock in the evening, and feeling somewhat fatigued with the day's journey, after registering his name he requested to be conducted to a chamber. He observed that after the landlord had read his name, he at once became deferential, and even officious in his attentions. However, as Mr. Smith was considerably fatigued, he did not trouble himself much about the circumstance. He also noticed that the landlord said something in an undertone to one of the bar-room loungers, who at once communicated it to another. The consequence of this was, to draw upon him a universal stare.

"It seems to me," thought Smith, "that western people are not over polite. I wonder if that is the way they treat all strangers."

By this time his repast was over, and he obtained a light with the design of retiring.

"I am sorry," said the landlord, obsequiously, "that the room isn't in better order."

Mr. Smith looked around the room, and saw nothing amiss. He said so.

"Why yes," said the host, "it will do well enough for ordinary occasions; but if we had only known you were coming, we'd have tried to slick up a little—put on a little extra polish, as they say."

"Seems to me," thought Smith, "I must be an individual of great importance. However, I suppose that's what they say to everybody."

Dismissing the matter with this reflection, he soothed himself to sleep. He had perhaps slept half an hour, when he was awakened by a loud noise outside. Listening attentively, he could hear the sounds of martial music.

"It strikes me," thought he, "that this is a queer sort of a time to strike up their music. I really believe they have done it on purpose to keep me from sleeping."

At this moment the band struck up Hail Columbia. An instant afterwards Mr. Smith heard a knock at his door.

"Come in," said he, in not the most amiable frame of mind.

The landlord entered.

"What is the meaning of music at this time of night?" asked Smith.

"They're a serenading you, sir," was the reply.

"Serenading me!" exclaimed the astonished Smith. "What on earth are they doing that for?"

"Out of respect for your character and eminent services, sir."

At this moment a cry was heard outside of "Hurrah for Smith!"

"Good gracious!" thought Smith, "are they crazy, or am I dreaming?"

"I think, sir, you ought to make some acknowledgment; they will expect it."

"What a very singular country it is," murmured our hero. "Really, I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't experienced it myself. But what sort of an acknowledgment shall I make?" he said, aloud.

"You might go to the window and say something."

Acting upon this suggestion, Smith hastily put on a pair of—excuse me; I never can think of the name of 'em—and advanced to the window. As soon as he was seen by the crowd, who, to the number of two hundred, were standing outside, there was a stentorian shout of "Hurrah for Smith!"

"Really, this is very embarrassing," thought Mr. Smith, who was a modest man, and never before having risen to address an audience, felt a good deal troubled as to something to say.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he commenced; and then perceiving that there were no ladies present, he hastily amended his remark by saying, "Fellow-citizens."

"Three cheers for Smith!" shouted an enthusiastic auditor. They were given with a will, and seemed but to increase Mr. Smith's embarrassment.

"I am completely overpowered, fellow-citizens, with this—this demonstration. I know not what I have done to merit it—"

He was interrupted by three cheers for "Smith, the defender of the people's rights." Although not understanding how he had earned the title thus given him, thought it best to follow up the hint.

"Yes, fellow-citizens," said he, "you are right; I am in favor of the people's rights. And (here he quoted from a speech which he remembered to have declaimed in his boyish days) permit me to remark, that as long as blood courses through these veins, and breath continues to animate this body, I shall always maintain the people's rights at—at the point of the bayonet!"

Some may think the last clause a little out of place, but it produced the silliest enthusiasm among the crowd, who cheered till they were hoarse.

"My friends," said Smith, after the cheering was concluded, "I didn't come here to make a speech; I am not prepared to do so. I can only thank you for your good will, which I feel I do not deserve."

He was about to retire from the window, when the landlord, who was standing just behind him, said:

"Wait a moment, sir; they're a going to make you a presentation."

In fact, just at that moment a happy-looking man came bustling forward, with a large case in his hand, and commenced, in a loud voice:

"Hon. John Smith—Sir: It gives me great pleasure, as the organ of this body of your constituents, to present to you in their name, as a slight mark of their appreciation of your services in Congress, this cane. If we had only known of your coming before, we would have got something better; but we have done what we could in the brief time allotted. Sir, Mr. Smith, may it be of service to you; may it accompany you in your steps, and serve to sustain you, as you have sustained our interests."

Mr. Smith learned from this speech that he was taken for a member of Congress. He considered whether he should undeceive the people, but feared that if he did so their enthusiasm might turn into anger—and he accordingly accepted the cane with the best grace he could.

The people now retired, and he was permitted to sleep tranquilly through the remainder of the night. In the morning a deputation waited upon him to the cars, and he left in triumph.

"Thank goodness that's over," thought Smith.

Fifty miles farther on, a different adventure awaited him. Mr. Smith left the cars, bearing with him a valise, on which was inscribed his name in large letters. He had hardly walked two rods before he was tapped on the shoulder. Looking up he met the stern glance of an official looking person.

"You must come with me," said he.

"Must!" repeated Smith, indignantly. "I should like to know why?"

"If you want to know, then, you are my prisoner. Are you satisfied?"

"Your prisoner!" exclaimed our hero, bewildered.

"Of course you are."

"On what charge?"

"O, you don't know, of course not."

"I don't believe you have any authority for this outrage," said Smith. "Unhand me, at once!"

"If you get obstreperous, we'll try these on you," said his captor, coolly producing a pair of handcuffs.

"Wait, wait," said Smith hurriedly; "there is certainly some dreadful mistake."

"None at all. Aint your name Smith?"

"Yes—John Smith."

"I supposed you'd say so. We'll, if you'd like to know what's the charge, it's just this:—We have received information that a man calling himself John Smith, but who is really a forger to a large amount, would probably be on board this train."

"But I am not a forger."

"Of course you'd say so. At any rate you call yourself John Smith. It looks suspicious, and I'm bound to arrest you, and hold you until you can prove your innocence."

"Good heavens, how dreadful!" thought Smith, as he contemplated the full horrors of his situation. He was a thousand miles away from home, and quite unable to prove his identity. At least it would be a matter of time.

But in his perplexity relief came.

It chanced that, attracted by the crowd around him, a citizen of the place where he had been taken for a member of Congress, and who had been on board the same train, advanced towards them.

"Why what's all this?" exclaimed the latter. "How dare you arrest a member of Congress?"

"A member of Congress!" exclaimed the astonished constable.

"Certainly."

"You don't mean to say that this is a member of Congress?"

"Certainly I do. He is the Hon. John Smith of our district, and the cane he has with him was presented to him last evening, by a number of his constituents in the town of C——, of whom I was one."

The constable instantly let go his hold.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Smith, most humbly," said he. "If I had only known who you were, I wouldn't have done it for a thousand dollars. But you see your name being Smith led me off the track."

"Quite excusable," said Smith, delighted at the turn affairs had taken; "but you must be more careful next time."

"I will, indeed," was the reply.

A gentleman advanced from the crowd, and inquired if Mr. Smith would not be able to remain with them till the next day, and so address the people in the evening?

Smith hastily said that it would be quite inconsistent with his numerous engagements, and that he must leave by the next train. He had no desire to try his oratory again in public.

Such are two of the adventures which varied Mr. Smith's journey. Want of space forbids my chronicling more. I will merely add, that on reaching home, Mr. Smith found that his wife received him with a burst of tears, intermingled with reproaches, in place of the warm welcome he expected.

On inquiry he learned that she had seen a paragraph in one of the daily papers respecting a certain John Smith in Indiana, who had eloped with a young girl.

Knowing that her husband was in Indiana, and that his name was the same with the guilty party, she had hastily come to the conclusion that her husband had been faithless to her. It was with some difficulty that Mr. Smith succeeded in persuading his wife that he had nothing whatever to do with the affair, and that it must have been another Smith.

In consequence of these and similar embarrassments, I understand that Mr. Smith is intending to petition to the legislature for a change of name. I don't blame him. Do you?

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

DARIUS THE, King of the Indies, possessed a library that required a hundred Brahmins to keep in order; and a thousand dromedaries to carry the books. As he had no intention to read all it contained, he commanded his Brahmins to make extracts from it for his use, of whatever they judged most valuable, in every branch of literature. These doctors immediately undertook to form such an abridgement; and, after twenty years' labor, composed from their several collections a small encyclopedia, consisting of twelve thousand volumes, which thirty camels could scarcely carry; they had the honor to present this to the King, but were astonished to hear him say, "That he would not read a work that was a load for thirty camels." They then reduced their extracts so that they might be carried by fifteen dromedaries, but were sadly mortified to hear, that, for the same reason, he could not read books contained in fifteen volumes; that he had not leisure to read even three; and that, in short, a history, of which he could not read more than one, was of too great a length.

ARTEMUS WARD ENCOUNTERS ONE OF THE STRONG MINDED.—From Detroit I go Westward hoe. On the cars was a he-looking female, with a green-cotton umbreller in one hand and a handful of reform tracts in the other. She sed every woman should have a Spear. Them as didn't demand their Spears, didn't know what was good for them. "What's my Spear?" she axed, addressing the people in the cars. "Is it to stay home & darn stockins & be the serlave of a domineering man? Or is it my Spear to vote & speak & show myself the ekal of a man? Is there a sister in these keers that has her proper Spear?" Sayin which, this eccentric female whirled her umbreller round several times, and finally jabbed me in the weskit with it. "I have no objections to your goin into the Spear bizziness," sez I, "but you'll please remember I ain't a pickeril. Don't Spear me again if you please." She sot down.—*Vanity Fair.*

SEATING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

THIS practice used to bring out some of the most amusing traits of human nature. Somebody of course was generally seated *too low*. One man was seated out of place as he thought, and was complaining bitterly about it.

"I pay seventy-five cents a year for the preaching," says Mr. Smith, "and I won't do it any longer. I'll sign off."

"Oh!" said a bland old gentleman whom they called Uncle Nicholas," it makes a very little difference where people sit. We go to meeting, Mr. Smith, to get good, to hear the prayers and sermons, not to quarrel about our seats. We can't all sit in one pew, Mr. Smith."

"That is true, Uncle Nicholas, and I don't want anything unreasonable."

"No, Mr. Smith. Let us hear the words, and that is all we want. I had as lief sit behind the door as anywhere, only let me hear the words."

"Why, Uncle Nicholas, you *are* seated behind the door."

"I am, did you say?"

"Why, yes—didn't you know it?"

"No, you must be mistaken, Mr. Smith."

"I certainly am not, for I was there and heard your name, and you are seated in the pew behind the north door."

"Well, I'll be——hanged if I ever sit there!"—*Monthly Religious Magazine*

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CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
(SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.)
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

NOTICE.
A NOTE executed by me to Abraham Caldwell either in June or July last, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, due September 1st, 1861, payable to said Caldwell or bearer, will not be paid by me, as the consideration for which said note was given has failed, and the public is cautioned against trading for the same.
31 4t JOSEPH ALLRIDGE.

INFORMATION WANTED.
MRS. JANE SPIKING wishes to know the whereabouts of her son BENJAMIN; he is supposed to be in California. Information will be gratefully received by Mrs. Spiking, or Thomas Spiking, Cedar City, Iron Co., U. T.
31-6m

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY
BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.
FINE LIGHT BREAD
Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.
Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

THE MOUNTAINEER
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE,
Basement Story of the Council House,
CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
HAVING lately received a new selection of JOB TYPE of the newest and most approved style, we are now enabled to do all description of work upon the shortest notice and in a superior style.
HANDBILLS, POSTERS,
Blanks, Checks, Receipts, Cards, &c. &c.,
Executed to order, at fair Prices.

W. I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal.
Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 4tf

Just Published, Price 5 cents,
THE MOUNTAINEER CALENDAR
For 1861.
THE Calendar gives the day of the month and week, together with the changes of the moon, &c. No person able to read ought to be without a copy. Price to Agents, $3 per 100.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
1-tf

LATEST IMPORTATIONS
WILLIAM NIXON
HAS just received from California, a large quantity of
WINDOW GLASS, STATES NAILS,
And a lot of very choice
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
DRIED FRUIT, &c.,
to which he invites public attention.
He has also on hand, a large amount of property lately purchased at Fort Crittenden, consisting of
SPADES, AXES, HARNESS,
&c., &c., which, having purchased at VERY LOW RATES, he is prepared to sell CHEAP, for Cash, Grain, Flour, Pork, and other Valley Produce. A great variety of
GENERAL
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable to the season and the wants of the people;
Prints, Lawns, Ribbons, Bonnets, &c.,
Together with every description of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Tin Ware, Wall Paper, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Olive Oil, Cotton Yarn, home-made and imported Crockery, and numerous other articles constantly on hand.
Provisions and full Outfit for Emigrants and Farmers constantly on hand.
Liberal Discount allowed to Country Dealers.
WANTED,
One Hundred Yoke of Good WORK OXEN, also Fifty MILCH COWS, for which a liberal price will be paid.
Call and see me at Main Street, in this city; also at Fairfield, near Fort Crittenden.
G. S. L. City, April 9, 1861. 31-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.
THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their waste and unused, and every description of rotten and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Editors of the several Weeklies, at the Post Office, where they will be received and accounted for, and paid for in cash, or exchanged for paper, at the rate of two pounds of rags for one pound of paper.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office and Residence, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery.

DENTAL ART.
THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plate.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Repairer,
First house east of the Social Hall,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DEERE
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 15th Ward. If any want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at fixing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WOODMANSEE & BROS.
HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of
GOODS,
have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by
HORD & DICKSON,
Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconets, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinetts, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.
NOTICE.
We have also on hand and for sale, a substantial stock of Goods at OGDEN, at J. J. Terrell's Old Stand.
TERMS, CASH.
A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.
Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.
1-tf

SEALED PROPOSALS,
ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR GRAIN" will be received by the undersigned at his Office, until 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 1st day of June next, for supplying the U. S. Quarter Master's Department, at this depot, with
35,000 Bushels of Grain,
of the following kinds, viz,
22,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
3,000 BUSHELS OF CORN,
10,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY.
The whole to be clean, free from chaff or dust, or other impurities, and of a good merchantable quality.
5,000 Bushels
To be delivered on or before the 15th day of November next, and the balance at the rate of at least
5,000 Bushels per Month
thereafter, until the whole amount above called for is delivered.
R. E. CLARY,
Assist. Quarter Master,
U. S. Army.
Chief Quarter Master's Office,
Fort Crittenden, U. T.,
April 25th, 1861. 30 6t

FOR SALE,
A TRADING POST and TOLL BRIDGE, situated on Sweet Water River, on the road to California, half a mile east of Independence Rock, and five miles east of the Devil's Gate, and one of the most favorable points for trading on the road. Said post consists of a Toll Bridge across Sweetwater River, one Store, one Warehouse, Kitchen, Blacksmith's Shop with tools, five dwelling houses and two corrals. Any gentleman wishing to purchase will learn the farther particulars by applying to the owner, Mr. Louis Guenard, at the Upper North Platte Bridge, N. T. 24-3 m.

WANTED,
AT H. DINWOODEY'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
SIGN OF THE CHAIR,
Four doors south of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store,
25000 FEET OF LUMBER, viz.:
7000 feet two-inch Cottonwood and Pine Plank.
2000 feet one and a half inch Cottonwood and Pine Plank.
500 feet one and a quarter inch White Pine Plank.
5000 feet one inch White Pine Boards.
5500 feet of Scantling, 4 by 4 Quaking Asp and White Pine.
5000 feet of Scantling, 3 by 4 Pine.
Also, 20 or 30 cords of Quaking Asp and Red Pine Chair Lumber.
A large quantity of excellent FURNITURE always on hand. 30-tf

WANTED,
AT MY FURNITURE SHOP,
A 2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 2 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2-inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "
Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.
A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.
Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s,
LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and patrons for past favors, and the public generally, that they have again replenished their stock of Goods, and are now receiving a new and well-assorted stock of
NEW GOODS,